The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the United States or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month. per month.

Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, \$1 per year, with
foreign postage added, \$3.00.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C.,
as second-class mail matter.)

\$\mathbb{T}\$ All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Rates of advertising made known on application.

# e Evenina Sta

No. 13,636.

His Honorable Service in the Indian

Wars, During the War of the Re-

bellion and Since.

Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, assistant ad-

jutant general, one of the best known mili-

tary men in this city, ended his active

career in the army today. He has reached

his sixty-fourth year, and in accordance

tired list of the army. He has rendered

good service to his country and is entitled

to his enforced rest. Born in Ohio, he was

appointed to the Military Academy from

that state in July, 1849, and was graduated

four years later, number eleven in a class

of fifty-two members. His first service was

with the artillery in the Florida hostilities

against the Seminole Indians from Novem-

ber, 1853, to August, 1855. In 1850 he de-

clined the position of assistant professor of philosophy at the Military Academy, but subsequently served at the academy as assistant professor of chemistry, miner-alogy and geology until the outbreak of the

civil war, when he was relieved at his own request in order that he might join his regiment, the 2d Artillery, for active service.

He served with credit throughout the rebellion, and was twice brevetted, once as

colonel and the second time as brigadier

colonel and the second time as brigadier general, "for faithful and meritorious services." After the battle of Bull Run he was on duty in the War Department, in charge of the organization and miscellaneous business of the volunteer armics. During this period his two applications for service in the field were disapproved by Secretary Stanton for the reason that the public interests demanded his services in

public interests demanded his services in the War Department.

quarters of the army in this city, and so continued until October, 1895, when he was placed in charge of the bureau of military intelligence at the War Department, which office he now holds.

At the commencement of the riots of 1877, the general of the army being absent at the general of the army being absent at the time, General Vincent was acting adju-tant general of the army, in which capacity the President gave him "full authority" to

order troops to aid the state authorities and empowered him to exercise his own

this authority was commended by the Sec-retary of War. He is an author of some

note, his principal works being "Staff Or

ganizations—a Plea for the Staff;" "Com-pensation of Army Officers," and "The Mil-itary Power of the United States."

UNDERGROUND CONDUITS.

Legislation Needed Before Permits

Can Be Issued.

An opinion has been rendered by the at-

torney for the District, Mr. Thomas, in

the two applications made to the District

Commissioners by the United States Elec-

trict Lighting Company for permission to

run an underground conduit in F street

from 7th to 9th streets northwest, and the

other to extend its underground conduit

in B street southeast, between 3d and 4th

After reviewing the laws on the subject

Mr. Thomas concludes:
"In the present condition of legislation, if

the United States Electric Lighting Com-

pany has laid five miles of underground

conduits, as provided in the act of Marci

duits and underground wires, except east

Mount Pleasant, Washington and Colum-

Personal Mention.

Private Secretary Thurber is confined to

his home with a severe cold. Major Pru-

Assistant Secretary Wike of the Treasury

Department has returned from Illinois,

Captain A. C. Kelton of the Marine Corps

Captain W. Patwell, U. S. A., retired, is

on a visit to this city.

Lieutenant J. S. Parke, 21st Infantry, is

in the city, on leave of absence.

Mr. H. H. Hempler, who recently had a

surgical operation performed for nernia, is slowly recovering from its effects and may

James C. Sargent has returned from Gar rett Park, where he spent the summer.

Rev. Father Glaab, pastor of St. Mary's

German Catholic Church, starts today for Europe on the steamer Fuerst Bismarck

from Hoboken, and will proceed at once to Rome, where he will undertake the com-pletion of his studies in canon law.

Mr. James W. Kinsey, superintendent of construction of the new city post office building, has returned from Ohio, where

he went to cast his vote. Governor Rich of Michigan has appointed

General D. B. Ainger, formerly postmaster of Washington, commissioner of banking.

Mr. Forman Will Accept.

Ex-Representative Forman of Illinois

will accept the appointment of commission

er of internal revenue, to succeed Mr. Mil-

ler, resigned, and it is expected that the

change in the office will be effected next week, by which time Commissioner Miller

will have completed the preparation of his

Assistant Attorney Appointed.

The Attorney General has appointed

Michael Savage of Clarksburg, Tenn., a

special assistant United States attorney in the Court of Claims.

No Truth in the Story.

It is said at the White House and at the

Treasury Department that there is no

foundation for the story that President

Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle will estab-

lish a law partnership in New York early in March next. Secretary Carlisle is ex-pected to return from New York tonight.

Government Receipts.

National bank notes received today for

redemption, \$383,470. Government receipts:

From internal revenue, \$584,712; customs, \$332,144; miscellaneous, \$770,869.

Consul Recognized.

The President has recognised Jose Gar-

cia Acuna as Spanish vice consul at New

Naval Movements.

annual report, a work now occupying his

be able to get out in two or three weeks.

is at 1841 R street on leave of absence.

den is acting in his place.

where he went to vote.

not entitled to extend its con-

streets.

. 1891, it is

bia Heights."

scretion in the matter. His action under

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1896-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

# THE WAR REPORTS

Official and Unofficial Denials Avoid the Main Points.

## SPAIN PREPARING FOR HOSTILITIES

Policy of This Government as to Neutrality to Continue.

IN CASE OF NECESSITY

It is said here that the denials, official and unofficial, of Spanish war reports avoid the main point. This is that Spain is preparing for the contingency of war, and that this government, viewing the situation as containing some threatening elements, is also making preparations.

In the great quantity of matter published on this subject much is merely speculation. This speculation furnishes subjects for den.al, which may be made impressive by being quoted from several sources and dealing with a number of unimportant matters of detail, or with those things which are known by those familiar with the situation not to be true.

#### Plain Statement of the Case.

A plain statement of the case is said to be this: That the Cleveland administration has decided on no change of policy. It is proposed to continue the attitude of neutrality and to decline recognition of the insurgents as long as Spain refrains from provocation of hostility. In this respect the situation remains as it was.

It is represented that the serious aspect of the case is, as was stated in The Star yesterday, that this government is informed that Spain is making preparation for hostilities with the United States. The nostlittes with the United States. The assembling in Cuba of all the heavy armament of Spain and the construction of war vessels, it is declared, is not for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, but is in preparation for war with the United States in the event of the rebellion not being terminated before the assembling of the United States Converges of the United States Congress. Such is said to be the information of this government, and the facts in possession do not admit of any different interpretation.

Spain Will Not Admit It. That Spain will admit that she is prepar-

ing for war with the United States is not to be expected. But the administration sees the situation plainly, and it is doubtful whether any official familiar with the facts and regardful of the truth will attempt to deny that the failure of the Spanish government to put down the Cuban rebellion within six weeks will be expected to threaten war between Spain and the United States.

Policy of the Administration. In order to be always in the right, more vigorous efforts than before will be made to enforce the laws of neutrality, so as to the insurgents from this country. The rec-

egnition of the insurgents by Bolivia will

probably counteract the additional precautions, and the Cubans will probably be able It is not believed, therefore, that Gen. Weyler will succeed in his "rush" campaign.

There is no doubt entertained by this
There is no doubt entertained by this

government, it is said, that it is the inten-tion of Spain to provoke war with us if this campaign fails.

# What Secretary Lamont Says.

In answer to inquiries as to the foundation for certain sensational stories that have been put in circulation recently as to the probability of trouble with Spain, growing out of the Cubin situation, Secretary Lamont said to a Star reporter today: "The stories about a movement of troops in the south are untrue, and the assumption that the work on the coast defenses has that the work on the coast defendes had any significance or that it is being expedited in any particular section or for any unusual purpose has no foundation. This work has made most excellent progress during the past year, and I am making an effort to show some return in completed defenses for the large amount of money which has been appropriated for this ob

Denied by Secretary Lamont. In answer to inquiries as to the foundation for certain sensational stories that have been put in circulation recently as to the probability of trouble with Spain growing out of the Cuban situation, Secretary Lamont today said: "The stories about a movement of troops in the south are untrue, and the assumption that the work on the coast defenses has any significance or that it is being expedited in any particu-lar section or for any unusual purpose has no foundation. This work has made most excellent progress during the past year, and I am making an effort to show some return in completed defenses for the large amount of money which has been appropriated for this object."

MINISTER TAYLOR'S STATEMENT.

He Absolves the Spanish Foreign Office From the Charge of Discourtesy MADRID, November 14.-The United States minister, Mr. Hannis Taylor, has issued a note declaring that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, the Duke of Tetuan, has always acted in a manner calculated to calculated to prevent a disagreement between the United States and Spain.

# Treasury Department Changes.

The following changes have been made in the classified service in the Treasury De partment:

Promotions Secretary's office-J. M. Harbison, Kentucky, from \$1,800 to \$2,000. Supervising architect's office-J. A. Whet more, New York, from \$1,800 to \$2,750. Auditor for the War Department-W. H.

Barksdale, Tennessee, \$1,400 to \$1,000; E. A. Taylor, Missouri, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Aug. Henkel, Ohio. \$1,000 to \$1,200; E. C. Meredith, Virginia, \$900 to \$1,200. Controller of the currency-Miss A. M. Stewart, Illinois, \$1,000 to \$1,200; E. I.Wade,

Georgia, \$900 to \$1,000. Office of internal revenue—W. B. Harris, District of Columbia, \$660 to \$720.

## Naval Orders.

Surg. R. Whiting has been ordered to the St. Mary's, relieving Surg. E. H. Marsteller, who is placed on waiting orders: Lieut. J. L. Jayne, ordered to proceed home and wait orders; Ensign G. S. Galbraith, from the Indiana and granted three months' leave; J. E. Colcord has been appointed pay clerk for the Portsmouth navy yard; Lieut. A. C. Hodgson, detached from the San Francisco and ordered to treatment at the Naval Hospital, New York; Carpenter N. H. Junkins has been placed on the re-

Logan Carlisle Ready to Go. Mr. Logan Carlisle, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, denies emphatically the report that he is shaping his course to continue in office under the republican administration. "I will resign my office at the first opportunity," said he to a Star re-porter, "and will be ready and willing to go out at noon on the 4th of March next."

# GENERAL VINCENT RETIRED FOOD ADULTERANTS

He Ended His Active Career in the Army An Important Matter Considered by the National Grange.

# ADDRESSED BY AN EMINENT CHEMIST

Report on the Condition of the Agricultural Class.

with law must be transferred to the re-ITS HEAVY BURDEN

> The National Grange continued its sessions at the National Hotel today. At 10 o'clock the grange went into open session, and Professor H. W. Wiley, chemist of the Department of Agriculture, addressed the grange on "Food Adulteration," illustrating his remarks by exhibiting a number of samples of food products.

> Professor Wiley began his remarks by stating that owing to scientific investigation and feeding it took one-third less food to fatten a pig than it did twenty years ago. The chemists are now investigating on the same line as regards human food. Referring to food adulterations he said it was as important to be well as to be nourished. He directed attention to the use of food and its influence on health.

Adulterations consist of abstraction, addition and change of color. The majority of these adulterations do not affect health injuriously. He did not believe that manufacturers intended to injure health by their use. Decomposition in food products is caused by bacterial action. To preserve vegetables and fruits this bacterla must be destroyed and prevented from being ab-

The idea that the air should be kept out was erroneous. The air does no hurt. A plece of sterilized cotton on the top of a jar would preserve its contents as well as if sealed up. All that is necessary is to exclude the vegetable organisms that tend to decay. It is cheaper to use certain preventives that arrested the growth of these organisms. Chloroform is a good preservative, as are other articles, but their tests and odor are discovered. taste and odor are disagreeable. Therefore the desire is to secure an article that is odorless and tasteless, and salacylic acid furnishes the article best suited as an adul-

public interests demanded his services in the War Department.

In 1866 he was a member of the board appointed to prepare a system for equalizing bounties, and afterwards he had charge of the bureau of the provost marshal general, involving a financial responsibility of \$29,010,198. His next service was in charge of the bureau of colored troops from 1869 to 1878, during which period he also served as president of the board to harmonize and improve the existing methods of keeping the records and transacting the current business of the War Department, and also had charge of the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, entailing a financial responsibility of \$2,533,294.

From 1878 to 1881 he served as adjutant general of the Department of Texas during a period embracing delicate relations between the United States and Mexico, then on the verge of war. He subsequently served in the Department of the Dakota in various capacities until September, 1888, when he became adjutant general under Major General Schofield at headquarters of the army in this city, and so continued until October, 1895, when he This acid taken in repeated doses is injurious to the digestive organs. It is given as medicine for rheumatism and gout, but we were not all afflicted with these dis-eases. It preserves food and at the same time prevents digestion. He explained how food is digested, and how the action of this acid stopped digestion. He believed taken even in small quantities it was injurious, and should never be used. In adopting a pure food law, which was bound to come, it would be well to incorporate in the bill a clause preventing the use of anything injurious to digestion.

Adulterated Food.

Butter could be colored without injury, but he deprecated the use of coal tar coloring. He did not say it was harmful, but yould not care to eat coal tar. The bes way to color butter is to feed the cows

Prof. Wiley exhibited samples of imita-

tion coffee grains, and said while not in-jurious, they contained little strength. To avoid getting adulterated ground coffee one nust see it ground, and even then one would have to examine the mill. He showed coloring matter used in meats and also spice adulterants, which, though harmless, were cheap, and it is not the thing to pay the price of pure spices and get three-fourths cracker dust.

He next alluded amusingly to the theory set up by the French chemist, Bertellon who claims that the time is coming whe ur farms will be turned into parks, and the people will enjoy life, while the chemist in the laboratory furnishes food and clothes for them. The doctor did not think there was any danger to the farmer from this course of competition, at least, for a few million years to come. However, the chemist had destroyed the indigo crop, and was making sugar at this time, but before he competition grew great the grange and its purposes would have been accomplished and its members long passed away. On motion of Mr. Devries of Maryland

rising vote of thanks was tendered Dr Wiley for his address. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

### of Rock creek, within the fire limits, to The Farmers' Friends.

Some remarks were made as to congressional action and the farmers' friends in Congress. Mr. Hale of New York said Mr. Wilbur stood ready to stand by the farmers in their demands for legislation. Mr. Wedderburn remarked that the trouble lies in the farmers not standing by the me by them, without regard to

party affiliation. Under call of roll for new business, Mr Devries of Maryland introduced a me morial from the Prince George's count Pomona Grange, relative to a farmers' mar ket in Washington.

Other resolutions amerding the ritualistic work and the constitution were offered by Messrs. Howe of Massachusetts, Smith of Chio and Rhone of Pennsylvania. A resolution looking to helping weak granges was introduced by Mr. Thompson of South Carolina. Mr. Reardon of Kansas offered one re-

garding free mail delivery.

The states were called for reports, when Messrs. Willson of Illino's, Judson of Iowa Cox of New Jersey, Smith of Ohio and High of Washington all submitted interestin

nd satisfactory reports. Executive Committee's Report. The executive committee submitted its

eport, in part as follows: "At no time in the history of our coun try have the people taken such an intense interest in economic questions as in the late political contest, which, we trust, will secure the inauguration of a policy that will restore to the farmers an era of higher prices for their products and relieve th resent greatly depressed condition of agri

"In settling the monetary and tariff pol icy of this country the rights of the agri-cultural class must be respected as well as the moneyed institutions, as the prosperity of the country depends upon the general profitableness of all our industries; the farmers, comprising nearly 50 per cent of the population of our country, become the principal customers of our manufacturing institutions, as millions upon millions of dellars worth of machinery and agricuitural supplies are used by the farming class. Therefore the manufacturers and moneyed institutions cannot afford to crip-

"Upon the prosperity of agriculture de-pends the prosperity of other industries, and under just economic conditions the prosperity of other industries will con-tribute to the prosperity of second prosperity of other industries will con-tribute to the prosperity of agriculture. Agriculture at the present time is suffer-ing from disproportionate burdens, which, if long continued, may cause such disastrous results as have overtaken the agri-cultural class in various foreign countries. It is therefore of the greatest importance in settling the economic policy of this country that the interests of agriculture be given just recognition, and to secure this the farmers of the United States must stand manfully and resolutely upon the broad platform demanding equal justice. In the adoption of an economic policy for the promotion of the agricultural interests we must take into consideration the com-petition which our surplus agricultural products will meet in the markets of the world. The development of home indus-tries and the diversification of crops will

has been demonstrated in oriental countries that a government cannot maintain a high state of civilization and prosperity under a commercial policy so restrictive as to radically curtail its trade relations, while on the other hand it is reasonably claimed that the country with the greatest commercial facilities will eventually outstrip in progress and civilization the country that trades only within itself.

"This leads to the conclusion that there should not only be sufficient duties levied to build up the trade and commerce of a ration, and for the highest functions of government, but it may also become necessary to pay bounties in order to maintain a proper relation of prosperity among all the industries of a nation."

After the reading of the report the

After the reading of the report the grange adjourned until this evening, and at 3 o'clock a call was made upon the

President.

Nearly three hundred members of the grange assembled last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, on 7th street, where Worthy High Priest Dr. Geo. A. Bowen of Connecticut conferred the degree on a large class.

AN EXTRA SESSION

Representative Bingham Has No Doubt One Will Be Called Early.

A Protective Tariff Bill to Be Passed Covering Manufactures and Agricultural Products.

Representative Bingham of Pennsylvania dropped in the city this morning, and will return to his home this evening. Mr. Bingnam expects an extra session to be called during the first month of McKinley's administration for the passage of a tariff bill. When asked by a Star reporter today how he regarded the prospects for tariff legislation Mr. Bingham replied:

"The next Congress will pass a tariff bill. The Dingley bill was merely proposed to help the government over the period of the Fifty-fourth Congress, as it was the only kind of a bill the administration would accept. What would be the use of passing it now, when the time is so near at hand for the passage of a republican tariff bill in accordance with the wishes of the people, as expressed at the election on the 3d of this month?

No Doubt of an Extra Session.

"I have no doubt that we will have an extra session within the first month of the new administration. It wouldn't do to put off tariff legislation until the regular meeting of the Fifty-fifth Congress, as that would result in having the new tariff law go into effect just as the next congressional elections were coming on, and would not give it an opportunity to show its beneficial effects. That was what injured the Mc-Kinley tariff bill. The people did not have time to see its effects before the election. time to see its effects before the election. If we pass a tariff bill early in the next administration it will have a year to be in force before the quagressional election comes off. The people will have time to realize its benefits before they are called upon to vote again."

"Several Senators have declared they would not vote for a tariff bill that does not take care of agricultural products," the reporter suggested.

the reporter suggested.

"Free wool and free lumber were purely democratic policies. Republican tariff bills have never ignored such products and would not do it in the future."

Mr. Bingham was feeling very comfortable over the way the recent elections turned out. When it was suggested that democrats are taking comfort over the claim that a little more than 25,000 votes n doubtful states would have changed the election, Mr. Bingham replied:

# Biggest Popular Majority.

"That has been the case in our last five elections. Three thousand votes placed in close states would have defeated Cleveland when he ran the first time. It must be considered, too, that a few more republican votes would have carried some of the states that went democratic. But McKinley had the biggest popular majority ever given any candidate in this country. only had 700,000 popular majority when he ian against Greeley, while McKinley got a popular majority of a million. The demo-crats can't get much consolation out of his election.

#### WHEAT WENT DOWN. But the News Was of a Nature That

Was Bullish.

CHICAGO, November 14.-The news was mostly bullish this morning, but the price of wheat, nevertheless, declined. London advised that the reports of damage to the crops in Argentine and southern Russia had peen confirmed and that the crop of Roumania was smaller than was looked for. The exports of wheat from the United States for the week were 4,655,000 bushels, the largest since September, 1893, and 1,-200,000 bushels more than last week. The bank clearings of the country for the week showed an increase. These were some of the bullish features. On the other hand, a report was received that it was raining in the drought-stricken districts of India.

# MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

A Number of Aids Appointed by Commander-in-Chief Clarkson. OMAHA, Neb., November 14.-Commander-in-Chief Clarkson of the G. A. R., in general order, has named the following to be aids on military instruction in public schools: Arkansas, Wm. G. Gray; Connecticut, John L. Saxe; Delaware, P. B. Ayers; Florida, S. H. Lancey, Illinois, Jas. M. Rice; Iowa, Chinton Douglass; Kentucky, M. Rice; Iowa, Cfinton Douglass; Kentucky, John T. Gunn; Louisiana and Mississippi, Ernst Longore; Massachusetts, Joseph T. Paget; New Hampshire, Jared P. Hubbard; Ohio, F. G. Steele; James K. Stebbins, acting aid; Pennsylvania, O. C. Bosbyshell; Potomac, W. W. Eddridge; Rhode Island, C. R. Dennis; Tennessee, D. C. Wester; Virginia and North Carolina, John W. Stebbins; Washington and Alaska, C. S. McNeil; Wisconsin, J. A. Watrous.

# PENNSYLANIA'S VOTE.

McKinley Pinrality of 304,944 by the Official Keturns.

HARRISBURG, Pa., November 14 .- The fficial returns of the late election have peen received at the state department from every county in the state. They give Mc-Kinley and Hobart 726,098 votes and Bryan and Sewall 422,064; republican plurality, 304,944. The prohibition electors polled 19,-374; people's party, 6,105; free silver, 50,703; Jeffersonian, 11,000; McKinley citizens, 1,302; socialist labor, 1,683; national, 870.

The actual gain in the republican electoral vote over that of four years ago is about 215. The department has consoli-dated the vote for the republican and Mc-Kinley citizens' electors. This increases the vote for McKinley and Hobart to 728, 300. The octes cast for the free silver electors, which are identical with those in the democratic column, are added to the vote for Bryan and Sawall, giving them a total

of 427,127.

By this arrangement the republican plurality is cut down to 301,173.

Governor Hasings issued a proclamation this morning deck ring the election of twenty-eight district Congressmen and two Congressmen-at-large from Pennsylvania. Of these, George J. Benner, nineteenth district; Daniel Ermentrout, ninth district, and William McAleer, third district, are democrats. The rest are republicans. A telegram received at the Navy Department this morning announces the arrival of the Yorktown at Wuhu, China.

# WORK OF THE W.C.T.U.

Reports to the Convention of Department Superintendents.

## WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR THE CAUSE

How Railway Traffic on Sunday is Regarded.

MISS WILLARD'S HEALTH

ST. LOUIS, November 14.-Delegates to the National W.C.T.U. convention were out early today. At 8 o'clock they attended a prayer meeting in Schuyler Memorial House, led by Mrs. Trego of Ohio, national evangelist. When the second day's session was called to order at 9 o'clock by Miss Willard many of the delegates were not in their seats. They came in later, however, and soon filled the body of the hall. Dr. Mary Wood-Allen of Michigan led in prayer, after which the minutes of yesterday's three sessions were read and approved. Telegrams of greeting were read from Margaret Bettome of New York, G. W. Bain of Paulding, Ohio, and Mrs. J. K. Barney of Providence, R. I. The reports of department superintendents, which followed, tock up the greater part of the morning session.

Among the Miners.

Mrs. Winnie F. English of Illinois reported on the work of her department among miners. It showed great progress in the gold and silver regions of Colorado, of Washington, Utah, Idaho, California and other western states, as well as in the coal and mining districts of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. The miners, she stated, showed great interest in the work being done for them, and received with eagerness such white ribbon literature as could be furnished them.

The press was represented by Mrs. Katharine Lente Stevenson of Massachusets, who said it was the power behind the throne. Where the pulpit and lecture forum reached thousands, the press reached its millions daily. For this reason, she said, the work of the daily papers should be carried on in channels of purity, righteousness and truth. She spoke of the work done in the circulation of W.C.T.U. news among the newspapers, by the press associations and in other ways, and hoped that the time would come when each secular paper had its own W.C.T.U. department editor. In the future Mrs. M. B. Herning of Chicago, who has been Mrs. Stevenson's associate, will have charge of the

son's associate, will have charge of the press department.

Mrs. Ella M. Thacher of New Jersey spoke of the work among the soldiers and sailors. Her defartment, she said, was a new one, but during the past year eleven state superinterdents had been appointed, and the work was being carried on with much encouragement among a class of peorle who, the speaker thought, badly needed it. She criticised the seiting of fiquor at soldiers' homes, and hoped that the canteen law would be repealed.

Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward told of her

#### labors among railway men. Among Railway Men.

Mrs. Woodward reported that Sunday traffic was regarded by the department as a serious infringement upon the rights of employes. Local freight and passenger trains had been generally discontinued on Sunday, but "extra" stock trains were now sent out. An effort was making to reach conscientious Christian men in the stockraising regions, and induce them to refrain from loading stock or having it in transit on Sunday. Patronage of Sunday mail and passenger trains had been uniformly deprecated, and each year deepened the conviction "that the ministry and membership of the Christian church were responsible for many of the burdens imposed upon the world's rest day." International co-operation in railway work was essential to further development.

Her report was supplemented by some remarks of Miss Jennie Smith of Maryland, the noted railway evangelist. In addition the following superintendents

reported: Mrs. S. A. Marrison of Michigan, on work in alms houses; Mrs. Jane M. Kinney, Michigan, penal and reformatory work; Miss E. W. Greenwood, New evangelistic work; Mrs. F. H. Ingalls, St. Louis, on narcotics.

As statements have been sent out by unauthorized persons to the effect that Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National W. C. T. U., was in poor health, the following will set the fears of her many friends to rest: Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Nev. 14, 1896.

To the Associated Press:
As much anxiety is evidently felt among Miss Willard's friends owing to the wholly incorrect statement that she was ill, will you kindly correct that announcement and make it plain that Miss Willard is in her usual health and presiding over the na-tional convention, as her custom has been during all the years since 1879.

General officers of the W. C. T. U.: L. M. N. STEVENS,

KATHERINE STEVENSON, CLARA C. HOFFMAN, Rec. Sec., FRANCES E. BAUCHAMP, Asst. Sec., HELEN M. BARKER, Treasurer. A mersage of fraternal greeting was sent national council of women. The announcement that Mrs. English of Kansas had secured the prize offered by Mrs. Hoffman for the best superintendent's eport, closed the morning session. The Afternoon Session.

Miss Lilian Wood of Missouri led the devotional exercises at the afternoon session, the remainder of the time being taken up with the introduction of fraternal delegates and distinguished guests.

#### DEMOCRATS 400 AHEAD. Returns From Big Horn County, Wyo.

Are Still Incomplete. CHEYENNE, Wyo., November 14.-On the face of the returns so far received the two

democratic electors in Wyoming appear to have about 400 majority, and one populist elector 225, and Osborne, democrat for Con-gress, 425 majority. The returns from Big Horn, however, are still incomplete. Unusually Cold in Illinois.

# DIXON, Ill., November 14.-The Rock

river was frozen over last night about the dam. The only time this is known to have occurred so early was in November, 1879, when the river was frozen across about the middle of November. Toll House Wrecked by Dynamite.

toll house kept by Mrs. Daily on Owenton pike was dynamited and burned last night by raiders. Mrs. Daily lives close by, but was undisturbed. Drowned by Floods in Bosnia. VIENNA, November 14 .- Great devasta-

tion has been caused by floods in Bosnia.

# SILVER MEN'S PLANS THE

Representative Hartman Says They Will All Work Together.

#### Thinks Mr. Cleveland Ought to Sign a Tariff Bill-A Gloomy Outlook

Representative Charles S. Hartman of Montana, one of the leading bolters from the St. Louis convention, and since that time one of the most active and prominent fighters for free coinage, is in the city, to remain until the opening of the coming session of Congress. Mr. Hartman is likely to become the leader of the independent

silver forces in the House for the remainder

of this Congress and in the next Congress,

and will become as prominent a figure in

that body as he has been in the various

conclaves of the silver men since he left

the republican party. Mr. Hartman was asked by a Star reporter today for his ideas on probable tariff legislation at the coming session of Con-gress, and for the attitude of the silver men on these questions. He said that what-ever opinion he might give of tariff legislation would be pure guess-work, but he talked more freely of what the silver men

Will Work Together. "I won't anticipate," he said, "what the

silver forces will do, because I deem it inexpedient, but I am sure they will work together. Whatever course they pursue, however, will be such a one as, in their judgment, will render the most effective aid to the cause of bimetallism. This I consider to be paramount to all other ques-tions, and, therefore, all else will be subordinated to its achievement. I do not feel at all discouraged at the results of the election, although I admit I was greatly disappointed. The splendid address given to the public by Mr. Bryan November 6 will be responded to by the millions of bimetallists in the United States, and the standards' will again be standards' will again be Eattle of the standards will again be fought in 1900, after the preliminary fight

"The new administration, whose coming was heralded as the advent of the new era was heralded as the advent of the new era of prosperity, and whose leader was denominated the 'advance agent of prosperity,' will be charged with the responsibility of making good those promises. The fact that Mr. McKinley, in his public utterances during the campaign, spoke approvingly of the financial policy of Mr. Cleveland, I presume, indicates that we are to have a continuance of that policy. That presumption almost ripens into a certainty when we remember the financial plank of the St. Louis platform.

Thinks the Outlook Gloomy. "It is the desire of all of us that pros-

perity may come, and come at once, but those of us who believe that continual falling prices are not conducive to profitable production are unable to entertain any hope of permanent presperity so long as the standard of values, gold, is constantly contracting and the value of every product of human toil, measured in that standard, is proportionately growing less.
"While I have no information upon which

to base an opinion of the probable course of the majority in the House relative to tariff legislation, it would seem to me only a practical act of reciprocity, now that the republican party has indorsed the financial views of President Cleveland, that Mr. Cleveland should be willing to sign their tariff legislation if any should pass at the

# All Silver Men Will Caucus.

In talking of the future course of the silver men, Mr. Hartman said: "If tariff legislation is proposed the course of the silver men will be determined by caucuses of the silver men of all parties. In view of the fact that the cause of bimetallism is not a political question, but one which has received earnest, patriotic and effective support from the ranks of all parties, it would m to be the part of wisdom that upon that question all caucuses called should be non-political."

# CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

Shaft to Unknown Dead Unveiled in Montgomery County. A number of the local confederate veter-

ans went to Woodside, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, on the 12:50 train this afternoon to attend the unveiling of a monument to the memory of seventeen unknown confederate dead who fell before the defenses of Washington. Their remains lie buried in the little cemetery of Grace Church, near Woodside, and the monument has been erected in a corner of that pretty God's acre.

The exercises in connection with the unveiling began shortly after the arrival of the Washington party. At Woodside the latter were joined by a number of the members of Ridgely Brown Camp, Confederate Veterans, of Rockville. A band from this city was present and rendered suitable music. The presiding officer was Capt. R. Byrd Lewis, and after prayer Mr. Magnus S. Thompson read Lee's farewell address. The orator of the day was Mr. Samuel. S. Inompson read Lee's larewell address.
The orator of the day was Mr. Samuel
Blackwell of the Treasury Department.
The idea of erecting a monument to the
memory of the confederate soldiers who lost their lives at a place so near the na-tional capital originated about a year ago, and met with the hearty approval of the Confederate Veterans of Washington and near-by Maryland. Mr. M. S. Thompson was the active spirit of the movement, and was made the chairman of the monument committee. His associates are Messrs. C. C. Ivey and M. Maloney of the Confederate Veterans' Association of this city and Messrs. Spencer C. Jones. B. D. Canby, R. M. Mackall, John O. Sellman and E.

Tschiffely of the Rockville camp.

The monument is a handsome affair of stone and beautifully situated. It is nine feet in height. The base is four feet square. Upon this rests a second stone three feet square, and on this stands the shaft. The monument bears the inscription, "To the memory of seventeen unknown dead who were killed in front of Washington July 12, 1864. By their com-

The dead soldiers were members Rhodes' Division, Early's Corps, and lost their lives when the attempt was made to capture the capital. In point of fact but fifteen of the dead are unknown, for through the efforts of surviving comrades the identity of two of them has been learned. They were brothers, young men, Cap-tain Butt and Lieutenant Butt of Augusta, Ga. A pathetic story is told of them Both were fatally wounded in the engage

ment.
"How is my brother?" asked one of them of the surgeon who was trying to save his life.

Your brother is dead. "And in thirty minutes I, too, shall be dead, the last of five brothers who have given their lives to the cause."

He died just half an hour later.

# PEACE AGREED ON.

Italy and Abyssinia Come to Term Mutually Satisfactory.

PARIS, November 14.-The Eclaire today FRANKFORT, Ky., November 14.-The says it learns that peace has been concluded between Italy and Abyssinia on terms very favorable to the Negus, who gets satisfaction on all points.

Secretary Carlisle's Return. NEW YORK, November 14.-Secretary Carlisle remained at his hotel this morning. Several personal friends called on him. Mr. Carlisle will take the 3:20 train for A rescue party of thirteen persons has been drowned near Serajevo.

Washington this afternoon.

# CASE ARGUED

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

Electric Lighting Problem Before the Local Courts.

# MR. DARLINGTON HOLDS THE FLOOR

Denial That Congress Created Any Monopoly.

THE OTHER SIDE

The hearing in the case of the United States Electric Light Company against the District Commissioners and the Potomac Electric Power Company, in which the Commissioners are sought to be enjoined from contracting with the defendant company for electric lighting in the city east of Rock creek, and from granting the defendant company permits to occupy streets and avenues for such a purpose, was resumed before Judge Cole today. Yesterday the bill of complaint was read to the court, counsel for the defendant company and the Commissioners reading their answers thereto, as stated in The Star, the answer of the Commissioners being practically similar to that filed by the company sought to be enjoined. Today counsel on either side argued

#### the question at issue. Mr. Darlington's Argument.

The arguments were commenced by Mr. J. J. Darlington, on behalf of the Potomac Electric Power Company. He discussed the bill of complaint very minutely, contending that the language of Congress is so plain in relation to the matter that there can be in relation to the matter that there can be not the slightest doubt of its plain intent. He denied that Congress has ever, directly or indirectly, given either of the contending companies a monopoly of either the occupancy or lighting of the streets and avenues of the District. On the contrary, said Mr. Darlingten, Congress, in providing for the contracts at issue montangle. for the contracts at issue, mentioned "any existing company," and not in express language the complainant or the defendant compary. "Has the complainant company," asked

Judge Cole, "wires west of Rock creek?"

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. A. S. Worthington,
special attorney for the District; "both companies have wires on both sides of that

"I did not know," explained the court, but that it might be contended that the espective companies enjoyed a division of he territory."

Mr. Darlington explained that it was not claimed that Congress has divided the territory, and then he went on to review the various acts of Congress relative to elecvarious acts of Congress relative to electric lighting and power, and referred to the claim of the complainant company of a monopoly in such matters as being grotesque, to say the least. As he understood the case, said Mr. Darlington, it appeared that the United States Electric Light Company claimed that it is the only company here authorized by Congress to occupy the streets and avenues of the city east of Rock creek, and, therefore, the only compary authorized to contract for the lighting of these streets and avenues.

Congressional Intention.

Congress, argued Mr. Darlington, never so intended to be understood, and he insisted that the late act of Congress referring to such contracts is a public one, and, being such, must be construed to mean that the contracts should not be limited to either of the two contending companies. In other words, explained Mr. Darlington, the act should be continued as intending that the contracts should be awarded in the best interests of the District, Congress giving no particular corporation an exclusive right in the matter. The act has been construed by the District Commissioners, he explained, as meaning that either of the two companies carr contract for the lighting of the streets and avenues east of Rock creek, a construction concurred in by the commissioner of public buildings and grounds, and he defied any impartial person to otherwise construe the act in question. And, said Mr. Darlington, in conclusion, the United States Electric Light Company, although claiming to enthe best interests of the District, Congress Light Company, although claiming to en-joy, through legislative action, a monopoly in the matter, has shown no consideration

#### for it, even having been incorporated outside the District, in West Virginia. Mr. Redington Follows.

Mr. Darlington was followed by Mr. Jas. K. Redington, who addressed the court in support of the prayers of the United States Electric Light Company. The question of a monopoly, he contended at the outset, has nothing to do with the questions at issue in the case. The District is the child of Congress, and its parent can do what it deems best for it. He explained that the complainant company has never con-tended, as the other side seemed to imagine, tended, as the other side seemed to imagine, that the company was established and empowered by appropriation acts alone, but that Congress has specially recognized and established it in other acts. But not so, said Mr. Redington, in the case of the defendant company, the latter never having the authority to do the things. received the authority to do the things Congress has expressly authorized the

complainant company to do.

The District Commissioners, contended Mr. Redington, have no inherent authority to permit the occupancy of the streets and avenues of the city by either overhead or archies of the city by either overhead or underground wires, and they cannot, there-fere, lawfully grant the permits desired by the Potomac Electric Power Company, not even to allow it to carry out the contract they seek to make with such company. Mr. Redington will be followed by Mr. Jere M. Wilson, on behalf of the complain-ant company, and Mr. Worthington w'll make the closing argument, speaking on behalf of the District Commissioners. It is joubtful if the Learing can be concluded

## PLAIN TALK TO THE SULTAN. Italy's Ambassador Demands That

Promised Reforms Be Executed. CONSTANTINOPLE, November 14.-Signor Pansa, the Italian ambassador, had an audience last evening with the sultan. He strongly insisted upon the execution of the proposed reforms, and the sultan declared that they would be executed. Signor Pansa pointed out that it was not sufficient to publish reforms, it was necessary, he de-clared, to carry them out. The Italian ambassador also strongly insisted upon the punishment of Col. Mazehan Bey, who is neld to be responsible for the murder of Father Salvator.

# DINGLEY BILL IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Allison Thinks It Will Pass and an Extra Session Be Avoided. DUBUQUE, Iowa, November 14.-In an interview today Senator Allison expressed an opinion that the Senate will pass the Dingley tariff bill in December, thus obviating the necessity of an extra session to provide revenue. As to the talk of his go-ing into the cabinet, the Senator said he was perfectly contented in his present po-

# Valuable Horses Burned.

NEW YORK, November 14 .- A special dispatch from Lexington, Ky., to the Evening World says: "The stable of Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes of New York was destroyed by fire, near this city, last night. Josie B., world's record pacing mare, and six other valuable horses were burned."